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(54) Title: ZEOLITE COMPOSITIONS AND THEIR USE

(57) Abstract: A method of using a zeolite composition comprises forming a mixture of (a) a crystalline aluminosilicate and (b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent of a first metal moiety, and using said mixture in an aqueous composition at a pH in the range 4 to 10. A further aspect of the invention is a powder comprising a mixture of (a) a crystalline aluminosilicate and (b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent of a first metal moiety. Methods according to the invention include paper making, paint preparation, dental applications, use of detergents and adsorption and catalytic applications.

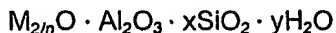
ZEOLITE COMPOSITIONS AND THEIR USE

This invention relates to zeolite compositions and their use and, in particular, to zeolite compositions which are used in a medium having a pH value well below the natural pH value of zeolite slurries.

Zeolites, which are crystalline aluminosilicates, are well-known materials having a variety of uses, and are frequently described as molecular sieves. An aqueous slurry of some zeolites, particularly those with a low Si to Al ratio have an alkaline pH, often greater than 10. However, there is a number of uses where it would be convenient if such zeolite slurries could be produced at a lower pH. These uses include paper making, paints, dental applications, low pH detergents, for fabrics and dishes, and certain adsorption and catalytic applications. Any attempt to reduce the pH of an alkaline slurry of such zeolites to a value in the range of, say, 5 to 9, by, for example, the addition of acid, usually results, in time, in the breakdown of the crystalline nature of the zeolite due to removal of aluminium species by hydrolysis. Moreover, addition of large volumes of water is also ineffective in lowering the pH of a zeolite slurry.

Surprisingly, a zeolite composition has now been devised which makes available an aqueous slurry of zeolite which is stable at a pH value well below the value at which known slurries of zeolites are stable and which can be used for a variety of applications utilising a pH lower than that possible with conventional formulations containing zeolites. Using these compositions it is possible to produce an aqueous slurry of zeolite with a pH well below 10, without the addition of an acid.

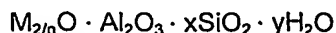
In general, the empirical formula of a zeolite is



wherein M represents a metallic cation having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium. Many different types of zeolite, with varying ratios of silica to alumina, are known. Commonly, however, M is an alkali metal.

According to one aspect of this invention, a method of using a zeolite composition comprises forming a mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula



wherein M represents a first metal moiety, said first metal having a valency of n , x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

- (b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent by weight of the first metal moiety,
- and using said mixture in an aqueous composition at a pH in the range 4 to 10.

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The above form of empirical formula is used for simplicity in expressing the molar ratios of the components, but it can be seen that the ratio of Si atoms to Al atoms in this formula is equal to $x/2$ and the ratio of water molecules to Al atoms is equal to $y/2$.

- 15 The first metal M can be any metal capable of forming a zeolite structure having the above empirical formula. Preferably, M is an alkali metal and the preferred alkali metal is sodium.

The zeolites used in the invention may have the structure of any of the known zeolites.

- 20 The structure and characteristics of many zeolites are described in the standard work "Zeolite Molecular Sieves" by Donald W. Breck, published by Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company. Usually, the value of x in the above empirical formula is in the range 1.5 to 10. The value of y , which represents the amount of water contained in the voids of the zeolite, can vary widely. In anhydrous material $y = 0$ and, in fully hydrated zeolites, y is typically up to 5.

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Zeolites useful in this invention may be based on naturally-occurring or synthetic aluminosilicates and the preferred forms of zeolite have the structure known as zeolite P, zeolite X or zeolite A. Particularly preferred forms of zeolite are those disclosed in EP-A-0 384 070, EP-A-0 565 364, EP-A-0 697 010, EP-A-0 742 780, WO-A-96/14270, WO-A-96/34828 and WO-A- 97/06102, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by this reference. The zeolite P described in EP-A-0 384 070 has the empirical formula given above in which M represents an alkali metal and x has a value up to 2.66, preferably in the range 1.8 to 2.66, and has a structure which is particularly useful in the present invention.

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The preferred amount of the salt of a second metal used to prepare mixtures used in the invention depends upon a number of factors, such as the actual second metal selected,

the actual zeolite chosen and the desired effect to be achieved (for example, the pH at which the mixture is used). Useful mixtures contain an amount of second metal salt sufficient to replace from 3.0 to 30 per cent by weight of first metal, and, more preferably, from 3.0 to 20 per cent by weight of the first metal.

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The appropriate amount of salt of a second metal in the mixture used in the invention, expressed in grams, depends upon the composition of the zeolite and the charge on the second metal but is readily calculated by a skilled person. For example, a zeolite having the empirical formula

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(anhydrous type A zeolite) contains 16.2 g of Na per 100 g of zeolite. An aluminium ion is capable of replacing three sodium ions. Hence, making allowance for the atomic weights of sodium and aluminium, it can be calculated that a mixture containing 100 g of anhydrous zeolite A and 0.317 g Al in the form of a suitable salt is a mixture suitable for use in the invention and containing sufficient salt of a second metal (i.e. aluminium) to replace 5 per cent by weight of the first metal moiety (i.e. sodium).

15

It has been observed that a salt of a second metal wherein the ion of the second metal has a relatively small size or a relatively high charge is more effective in stabilising a zeolite slurry at a low pH. Consequently, the observed stability at low pH is more marked when the salt of a second metal is a salt of aluminium than when it is a salt of magnesium and the effect is more marked for salts of magnesium than for salts of zinc. The stability of a slurry of zeolite and salt and the amount by which the pH of a slurry is lowered by addition of a specific molar amount of a salt are indicators of the usefulness of that combination in the method of this invention. Consequently, the preferred second metals for use in the invention are aluminium, zirconium and tin.

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The particle size of the zeolites used in this invention is adjusted to suit the intended use. Typically, the average particle size will be greater than 0.1 μm and, usually, less than 20 μm . More preferably, the zeolites will have an average particle size in the range 1 to 10 μm .

30

Various methods of assessing particle size are known and all give slightly different results. Some (e.g. the Sedigraph) give weight average particle sizes, some give number average particle sizes and some give volume average particle sizes. In the present invention, number average particle sizes are used, as measured by the Malvern Mastersizer™. This equipment is also capable of giving a distribution of particle sizes

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from which it is possible to deduce the proportion of particles above or below any particle size.

5 The second component of the mixture used in the invention is a salt of a second metal as hereinbefore specified. The invention includes the use of mixtures in which more than one salt of a second metal (as defined) or salts of more than one second metal (as defined) are present. Suitable salts include halides, such as chlorides, nitrates, and, preferably, sulphates.

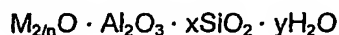
10 The method of the current invention comprises the use of the mixture of zeolite and salt of a second metal in the form of an aqueous composition at a pH in the range 4 to 10. Preferably, the aqueous composition has a pH in the range 5 to 9, and, more preferably, in the range 5 to 8.

15 The aqueous composition used in the invention can be prepared in a number of ways. The zeolite, salt of a second metal, water and any other component used in the aqueous composition can be mixed in any order. Preferably, however, either the zeolite is added to an aqueous solution of the salt of a second metal or the zeolite and the salt of a second metal are simultaneously added to water or to an aqueous composition.

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Simultaneous addition is particularly convenient and, consequently, a second embodiment of the invention comprises a powder comprising a mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula



25 wherein M represents a first metal moiety said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

(b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel,
30 copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent of the first metal moiety.

Generally, this powder consists of a "dry" mixture in the sense that no water is added when the mixture is prepared. However, the zeolite is not normally anhydrous and,
35 frequently, the salt of a second metal contains water of crystallisation. Therefore, the powder generally contains up to 25 per cent water, preferably from 5 to 22 per cent water. A particularly preferred powder comprises a mixture of zeolite A or zeolite P, containing from 10 to 22 per cent water by weight and aluminium sulphate hexadecahydrate.

Where the method of the invention involves the preparation of a "dry" mix which includes ingredients other than the zeolite and the metal salt (for example a detergent composition) and said "dry" mix is subsequently mixed with water, the zeolite and metal salt may be separately mixed with the other ingredients of the "dry" mix.

The invention makes possible the use of zeolites in detergent compositions which are used in a medium having a low pH. These detergent compositions are useful in fabric and dish washing and, in these applications, the aqueous composition is the wash liquor.

10 Normally, the complete detergent composition is prepared before addition to the wash liquors and a further aspect of the invention is a detergent composition containing the powder comprising a mixture of zeolite and salt of a second metal as hereinbefore defined. The detergent composition may be of any physical type, for example, powder, liquid, gel, and solid bar. The zeolite may be used as the sole detergency builder in the

15 detergent composition or it may be used with other builder materials. Suitable builder materials include polycarboxylate polymers, such as polyacrylates, acrylic-maleic copolymers or acrylic phosphinates, monomeric polycarboxylates such as nitrilotriacetates and ethylenediaminetetraacetates, inorganic salts such as sodium carbonate and other known detergency builders. If desired, a conventional phosphate

20 builder can be added as a co-builder.

The detergent compositions will also contain, as essential ingredients, one or more detergent-active compounds, which may be chosen from soap and non-soap anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric and zwitterionic, detergent-active compounds, and

25 mixtures thereof. Suitable detergent-active compounds are described in the literature such as "Surface-Active Agents and Detergents" by Schwarz, Perry and Berch. The preferred detergent-active compounds are soaps and synthetic non-soap anionic and non-ionic compounds.

30 Suitable anionic compounds include alkylbenzene sulphonates, particularly sodium linear alkylbenzene sulphonates having an alkyl chain length of C_8 to C_{15} , primary and secondary alkyl sulphates, particularly sodium C_{12} to C_{15} primary alkyl sulphates, olefin sulphonates, alkane sulphonates, dialkyl sulposuccinates and fatty acid ester sulphonates. Suitable nonionic surfactants include primary and secondary alcohol

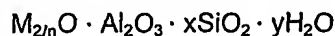
35 ethoxylates, especially the C_{12} to C_{15} primary and secondary alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 3 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol.

The detergent compositions may also suitably contain a bleach system which, in dishwashing compositions, may, for example, be a chlorine bleach and, in fabric washing compositions, may be a peroxy bleach, such as an inorganic persalt or an organic peroxyacid, which may be employed in conjunction with an activator to improve the bleaching action.

Other materials that may be present in the detergent compositions include sodium silicate, fluorescers, antiredeposition agents, inorganic salts such as sodium sulphate, enzymes, lather control agents or lather boosters, as appropriate, pigments and perfumes.

The method of the invention includes the use of such detergent compositions for washing fabrics or dishes at a pH in the range 4 to 10, preferably 4 to 9. Consequently, one embodiment of the invention comprises washing fabrics or dishes with an aqueous mixture having a pH in the range 4 to 10, preferably 4 to 9 with a detergent composition comprising a mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula



wherein M represents a first metal moiety, said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

(b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent by weight of the first metal moiety.

A further method according to the invention is the use of a mixture of zeolite and salt of a second metal, as hereinbefore defined, in making paper. In this application, the aqueous composition will normally comprise a slurry containing at least cellulose pulp, zeolite and salt of a second metal. Normally, the zeolite is used to, at least partly, replace conventional fillers but the slurry may contain conventional fillers as well as other materials, such as pigments, dyes, sizes, starches and gums. Suitable pigments, and fillers include titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate, kaolin and coloured pigments.

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The method of the invention includes the use of the mixture of zeolite and salt of a second metal in the manufacture of paper wherein an aqueous composition containing said mixture is used at a pH in the range 4 to 10, preferably 4 to 9. Typically, a slurry of the

zeolite, salt of a second metal and cellulose pulp and other components as desired and having a pH in the range 4 to 9, is prepared, the slurry is formed into sheets, pressed, dried and, if desired, converted using conventional processes, to produce paper.

- 5 The aqueous composition used in the invention may be a dental composition, for example, in the form of a toothpaste, gel, cream or liquid, of the opaque, translucent or transparent variety. The dental composition contains the zeolite and the salt of a second metal as hereinbefore defined in addition to water and other conventional components of dental compositions. The zeolite in a dental composition will frequently replace
- 10 conventionally used materials such as silicas, chalk and hydrated aluminas, but, such materials, and other conventional additives, such as calcium phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, hydroxyapatites, insoluble metaphosphates etc. may also be present.

- The dental composition may include one or more surfactants, preferably selected from
- 15 anionic, non-ionic, amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof, all being suitable for dental and/or oral use. Suitable anionic surfactants may include soaps, alkyl sulphates, alkyl ether sulphates, alkaryl sulphonates, alkanoyl isethionates, alkanoyl taurates, alkyl succinates, alkyl sulphosuccinates, N-alkoyl sarcosinates, alkyl phosphates, alkyl ether phosphates, alkyl ether carboxylates and alpha-olefin
- 20 sulphonates, especially their sodium, magnesium, ammonium and mono-, di- and triethanolamine salts. The alkyl and acyl groups generally contain from 8 to 18 carbon atoms and may be saturated. The alkyl ether sulphates, alkyl ether phosphates and alkyl ether carboxylates may contain from one to 10 ethylene oxide or propylene oxide units per molecule, and, preferably, 2 to 3 ethylene oxide units per molecule. Nonionic
- 25 surfactants which may be suitable for use in the composition of the invention include sorbitan and polyglycerol esters of fatty acids, as well as ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block copolymers. Suitable amphoteric surfactants include betaines such as cocamidopropyl betaine and sulphobetaines.

- 30 The dental composition may also incorporate suitable well known polymer suspending or thickening agents such as polyacrylic acid, copolymers and cross-linked polymers of acrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid with a hydrophobic monomer, copolymers of carboxylic acid-containing monomers and acrylic esters, cross-linked copolymers of acrylic acid and acrylate esters, esters of ethylene glycol or esters of polyethylene glycol
- 35 (e.g. fatty acid esters thereof), heteropolysaccharide gums such as xanthan and guar gums, and cellulose derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose.

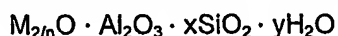
One or more other components that are conventionally found in an oral composition may be present in the dental composition and these include the following; flavouring substances such as peppermint, spearmint; artificial sweeteners; perfume or breath freshening substances; pearlescing agents; peroxy compounds such as hydrogen peroxide or peracetic acid; opacifiers; pigments and colourings; preservatives; moisturising agents; fluoride-containing compounds; anti-caries and anti-plaque agents; anti-tartar agents; anti-hypersensitivity agents; therapeutic agents such as zinc citrate, Triclosan (ex Ciba Geigy); proteins; enzymes; salts and baking soda.

The method of the invention includes the use of a mixture of zeolite, salt of a second metal as hereinbefore defined and water to prepare dental compositions as discussed. These dental compositions may be made by conventional methods of preparing such compositions. Pastes and creams may be prepared by conventional techniques, for example using high shear mixing systems under vacuum.

In view of the known therapeutic properties of zinc compounds, zinc is a useful second metal for use in the method of the invention, as applied to dental compositions.

The method of the invention is also useful in making aqueous paints. A further embodiment of the invention comprises an aqueous paint comprising a mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula

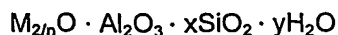


wherein M represents a first metal moiety, said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

(b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent by weight of the first metal moiety.

In addition the method of the invention is useful in adsorption processes and an embodiment of the invention comprises a process for adsorbing materials from an aqueous mixture wherein an adsorption agent comprises a mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula

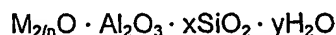


wherein M represents a first metal moiety, said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

- (b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent by weight of the first metal moiety.

- 10 The method according to the invention can be a catalytic process. Therefore a further embodiment of the invention is a process catalysed by an aqueous mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula



- wherein M represents a first metal moiety, said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

- (b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent by weight of the first metal moiety.

- The amount of zeolite present in the aqueous compositions used in the invention depends upon the actual application concerned and can vary widely. The amount of builder present in a detergent composition (dry powder) usually amounts to from 20 per cent to 80 per cent by weight and this may consist entirely of zeolite or co-builders may be present. Consequently, the amount of zeolite present may be from about 5 per cent to about 80 per cent by weight, typically up to 40 per cent by weight. Typically, detergents containing zeolites are added to wash liquors at a concentration in the range 1 to 5 g/l.

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- A paper typically contains from 2 to 40 per cent by weight filler in the final sheet and this may be all zeolite in paper prepared using the method of this invention. Typically, the final paper will contain from 0.5 to 20 per cent by weight of zeolite. The amount of zeolite present in the aqueous slurry of pulp and zeolite depends upon the type of paper which is being prepared, but the processes which are employed differ from conventional processes only in the substitution of the zeolite for other, conventional fillers.

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Generally, dental compositions of use in the invention are aqueous compositions and will frequently contain from about 2 per cent up to about 20 per cent by weight of zeolite.

5 The zeolite used in the invention can be prepared by a conventional process. For example, a zeolite of type A can be prepared by mixing together sodium aluminate and sodium silicate at a temperature within the range of ambient temperature up to boiling point to form a gel, ageing the gel with stirring at a temperature usually in the range 70 to 95° C, separating the crystalline sodium aluminosilicate thus formed, washing, generally at a pH in the range 10 to 12.5, and drying. Zeolite of type P can be prepared by a similar
10 process but zeolite type P formation is induced by the addition of type P seeds to the mixture of sodium aluminate and sodium silicate.

The stabilisation of a zeolite in an aqueous environment at a pH below 10 is demonstrated by mixing one or more salt of a second metal (as hereinbefore defined) and
15 a zeolite in the form of a slurry at various concentrations. The pH of the resultant slurry is observed to decrease as the concentration of salt is increased. Surprisingly, the addition of aluminium sulphate (a weakly acidic salt) has a significantly more marked effect on the pH of the slurry than the addition of a strong acid such as sulphuric acid at the same molar concentration.

20

The invention is illustrated by the following, non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLE 1

25 The effect of various salts on the pH of a slurry of the salts and a zeolite was determined by mixing different amounts of the salts with 5 g portions of zeolite Doucil® A24 (P-type zeolite available from INEOS Silicas Ltd.) and slurring the mixture in 45 mls of water followed by measurement of the pH of the slurry. The results, in which the salt concentrations are expressed as moles of salt per gram of zeolite, are given in Table 1
30 below.

TABLE 1

Salt	Concentration (Moles x 10 ⁻⁴)	pH of slurry
MgSO ₄	0	11.3
	1.67	9.8
	4.17	9.2
	8.33	8.9
	16.7	8.7
ZnSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0	11.3
	8.7	9.2
	13.9	8.6
	27.8	7.6
	34.8	7.2
SnCl ₄ ·5H ₂ O	0	11.3
	1.42	7.6
	2.85	6.4
	5.7	4.6
Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·16H ₂ O	0	11.3
	0.32	9.1
	0.79	7.8
	1.6	6.5
	3.2	5.4
FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	0	11.3
	1.8	8.8
	3.6	8.0
	7.2	7.4
Zr(SO ₄) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	0	11.3
	1.7	7.8
	3.4	6.4
	5.7	5.4

In contrast to the effect on pH of the salt solutions shown in Table 1 above, a slurry of 5 g Doucil® A24 in 50 ml water was diluted progressively with portions of water up to a slurry containing 1950 ml water and the final pH was found to be 10.6.

- 5 The slurry containing 3.2×10^{-4} moles of $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ was kept for 3 weeks. After three weeks storage, the slurry was filtered, washed and dried. The dried product was subjected to X-ray analysis and no significant structural damage could be detected in the zeolite.

10 **EXAMPLE 2**

Slurries containing aluminium sulphate at concentrations the same as those given in Table 1 above were prepared except that the salt was first dissolved in water and the zeolite was added to the salt solution. The pH of the resultant slurries were measured and

- 15 found to be identical to those listed in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 3

Example 1 was repeated using aluminium sulphate except that zeolite 4A was used
20 instead of Doucil® A24. The pH values of the resultant slurries are given in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Concn. of $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ (Moles $\times 10^{-4}$)	pH of slurry
0	11.2
0.32	9.1
0.79	7.8
1.6	6.5
3.2	5.4

EXAMPLE 4

A detergent composition suitable for use in the method of the invention is as follows.

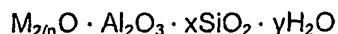
5		Weight %
	Sodium Linear Alkylbenzene Sulphonate	24.0
	Nonionic Surfactant	2.0
	Sodium Stearate	1.0
	Zeolite (Doucil® A24)	35.0
10	Aluminium Sulphate	5.0
	Sodium Carbonate	15.0
	Sodium Sulphate	5.0
	Water and minor ingredients	18.0

- 15 The zeolite and aluminium sulphate were mixed before addition to the other ingredients.

This composition was added to water as a 5% by weight slurry and the slurry was found to have a pH of 9.0. In comparison, a similar composition, without the aluminium sulphate had a pH of 11.1. This change in pH represents a change in concentration of hydrogen
20 ions of two orders of magnitude.

CLAIMS

1. A method of using a zeolite composition comprising forming a mixture of
(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula



wherein M represents a first metal moiety, said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

(b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent of the first metal moiety, and using said mixture in an aqueous composition at a pH in the range 4 to 10.

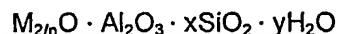
2. A method according to claim 1 characterised in that M is an alkali metal.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2 characterised in that the aluminosilicate is zeolite P, zeolite X or zeolite A.
4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the second metal is aluminium or tin.
5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the aluminosilicate is a zeolite having a particle size in the range 0.1 µm to 20 µm.
6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the aqueous composition is prepared by adding the aluminosilicate to an aqueous solution of the second metal or by simultaneously adding the aluminosilicate and the salt of a second metal to water.
7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the aqueous composition has a pH in the range 4 to 9.
8. A method according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the mixture of aluminosilicate and second metal salt is used in the form of a detergent composition.

9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 characterised in that the mixture of aluminosilicate and second metal salt is used in the production of paper.

10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 characterised in that the aqueous composition is a dental composition or a paint.

11. A powder comprising a mixture of

(a) a crystalline aluminosilicate represented by the empirical formula



wherein M represents a first metal moiety said first metal having a valency of n, x indicates the ratio of atoms of silicon to atoms of aluminium and y indicates the ratio of molecules of water to atoms of aluminium and

(b) a salt of a second metal selected from the group consisting of Group III metals, metallic elements of Group IV, magnesium, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, zirconium and silver, said salt of a second metal being present in an amount which is sufficient to replace from about 2.0 to about 40 per cent of the first metal moiety.

12. A powder according to claim 11 characterised in that up to 25 per cent by weight water is present.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

al Application No

01/02305

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C11D3/12 C01B39/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C01B C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	EP 0 565 364 A (CROSFIELD JOSEPH & SONS) 13 October 1993 (1993-10-13) cited in the application the whole document	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Information on patent family members

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